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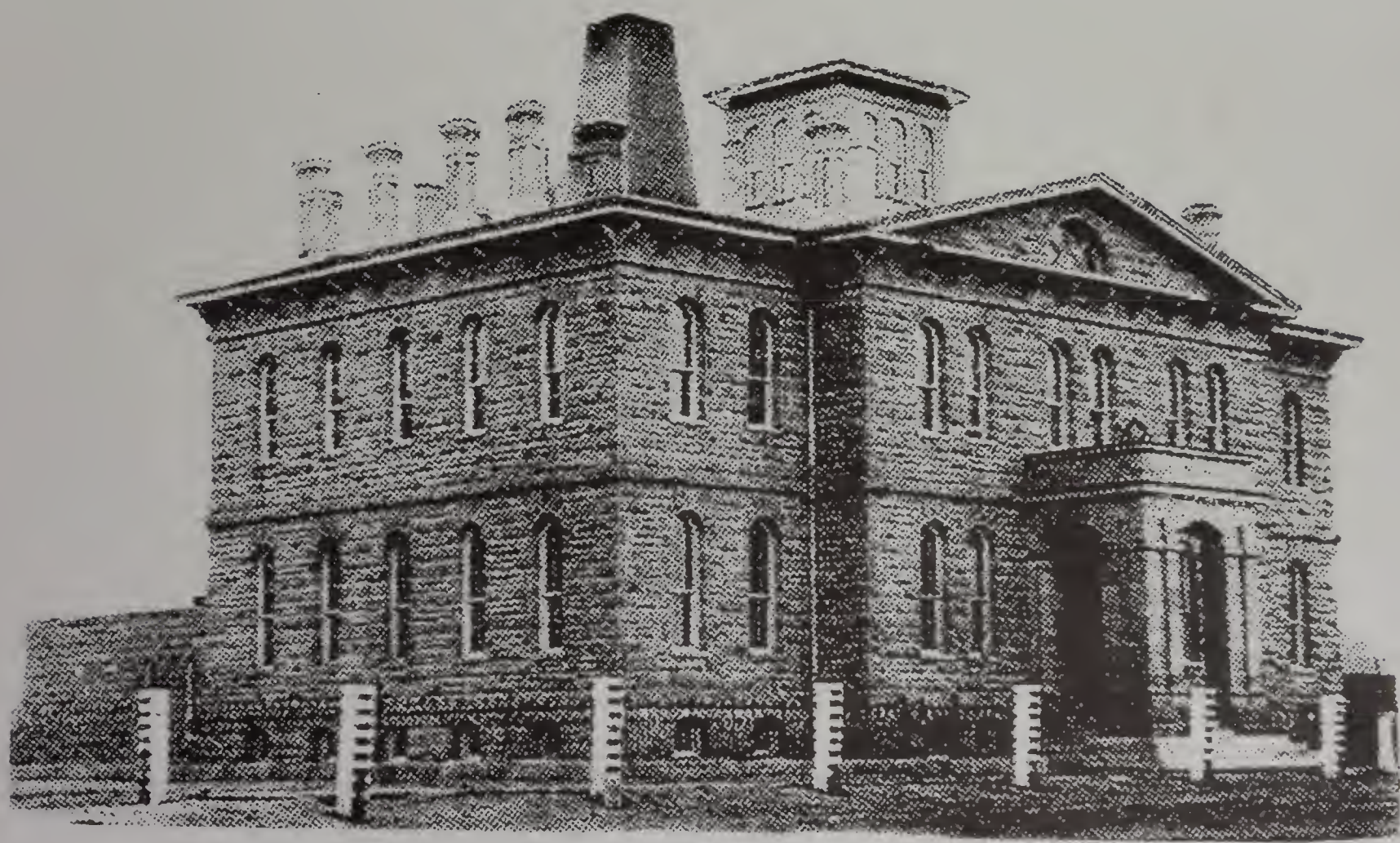
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS

winning ways



Carson City Mint, Carson City, Nev. ---1870-1893

VOLUME 8 NO.1 JANUARY, 1999

WIN

WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS

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Newsletter

WINNING WAYS is a quarterly publication of Women In Numismatics. The acceptance of an ad (business or classified) does not constitute approval or endorsement by WIN. WIN claims no liability for content of business or classified ads. All ads are accepted on a space limited basis.

Letters-to-the-Editor Policy

Letters-to-the-Editor are welcome from both members and non-members and must include your name, address and phone number.
Letters will be published in *WINNING WAYS* as space and publication deadlines permit and are subject to Editorial discretion. Whenever a letter is addressing a specific problem that the Board can assist in resolving, it will be forwarded to the appropriate personnel.

Feature Articles

Articles, photos and features pertaining to the numismatic industry are welcome and are subject to editorial discretion and editing.

Publication deadline dates:

November 1.....January issue
February 15.....April issue
May 15.....July issue
August 20.....October issue

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Patti Jagger

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Dear members and friends,

Well it finally happened: I missed the first Long Beach show in 18 years, and was told the dealers were busier than expected. I was in the midst of unpacking all the moving boxes on the eastern shore of Maryland, about 28 miles northeast of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. There are thousands of Canadian Geese in the corn fields across the street feeding on their way home for the winter. Very picturesque and noisy, they fill the skies for weeks at a time and bring back memories of simpler times, especially around the holidays.

We did not have any fund raiser at Long Beach so returning your tickets sent in the last journal for the FUN drawing is really important. To those of you who are blessed with promptness, thank you so much. The rest of us need to be reminded occasionally. I would like to see at least two scholarships for the Colorado Springs Summer Seminar in July, 1999 to be awarded, but it all takes money.

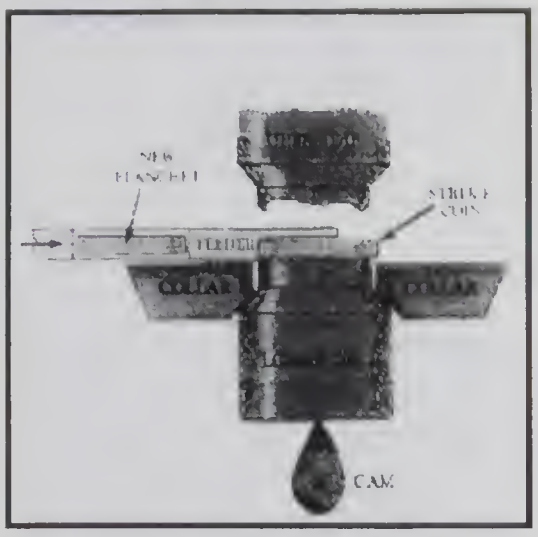
Our membership increased by about 30% last year and I sincerely hope that all our members renew for this year. I've met so many new faces since becoming President of W.I.N., and each has left a different impression and memory, some very special indeed.

All of you are encouraged to speak out to your Board of Directors about anything concerning W.I.N., because you are W.I.N.. We have bourse tables at FUN, Long Beach, Central States, and usually A.N.A.. If any member wants to help man these tables, a badge is usually available if you contact me in time and the list has not been filled.
Margaret Olsen and Alison Matthews have been outstanding with their help at several shows manning the W.I.N. booth and signing up new members.

Congratulations to a match made in numismatic heaven to A.N.A. Governor and Charter W.I.N. Member Helen Carmody and Central States Secretary Jerry Lebo who were married on Dec. 5 in Indiana. I am delighted for both of them, dear friends for many years.

May this new year bring peace, prosperity and lots of home-made chocolate chip cookies. If you think remembering to change the year on your checks was tough with only one number different, wait until 2000 arrives. Enjoy the close of this century, use all your time wisely and with love.

Patti



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WIN Meeting

Place: FUN Show, Orlando, FL
Date: Saturday, 8am, January 9, 1999
Speaker: Greg Ruby
Subject: Military Script

Feature: WIN Scholarship Award
Please join us-coffee and rolls served

Gloria Peters

Viewpoint

By Gloria Peters

WIN's Christmas List

WIN needs workers at FUN, the Long Beach shows, and the ANA Summer Show to sell tickets for our various fund raising drawings. I really hope when you attend one or more of these shows you look up our table, or a WIN member, and get enough tickets to sell. You really do make a difference. We were able to send 8 members to the ANA Summer Seminar in 1998. We also donated $500 to the ANA Library Book Restoration Fund. We'll be far short of sending this number of members to the ANA Summer Seminar this coming year due to the specified fund raising allocation for this project.

There are other ways you can help yourself and your WIN organization grow. Perhaps, in the future, WIN can add other projects to our service donations. All year long *Winning Ways* needs articles. We also need working Board members; so when a position becomes available please let us know if you can serve. It's your organization...good, bad, or indifferent, and ultimately it's the members who make the difference. We also need donations for our fund raising activities, and last, but not least, membership drives. The few Board members can only do so much and keep their sanity...at least a piece of it.

So, you have WIN's Christmas list. No, we do not accept a piece of coal as a substitute. Let's hear from you.

In This Issue

Kari Brower, who attended the ANA Summer Conference this year on a WIN scholarship, contributed a very interesting article complete with pictures on "The Minting Process." You'll enjoy this one. Great job, Kari.

Our other feature article is by Cindy Mohon and describes as a mystery the gold theft at the Carson City Mint in 1896 entitled "The Carson City Mint's Gold Drain." A different twist. Entertaining as well as historical. Good job, Cyn.

Pat Davis, WIN's Exemplary Award winner for her "Tracking The Market" comes through once again with her article titled "1999." You won't want to miss this one.

You may also enjoy "A Travel Alternative" as a vacation idea to explore. In the meantime...

Enjoy the holidays and God Bless.

WIN Gets Its Act Together

(for the Scholarship drawing at FUN)

Prizes are starting to come in so I can share a few items with you prior to the show in January.

Scottsman's Coins has once again donated to our scholarship prizes. This time it's something quite different, walnut presentation case with the Canadian Mint logo on the box. Inside is a handled magnifying glass. Very desirable collectable I would think.

Next, Bob and Cindy Grellman have brought us (again) tickets for a sporting event in Orlando. This is a very popular prize and will be reserved for a winner who is present at the show. These tickets are time and date sensitive.

WIN is giving a elongated coin set made especially for the ANA summer shows. Not sure whether it will be the New York set, Anaheim set, etc. A nice collectable and quite desirable with elongated collectors. WIN only makes 5 of these sets each year.

One more donation is coming in just before we go to press. I'll have to buy some tickets for this one. Dorothy Baber is donating her handmade framed counted cross stitch 7 in. wd x 14 in. long 'Red Hot Peppers' work. It would look great at my place, don't know about yours?

That's it for now, but if you attend check our WIN table for additions to this list. The WIN table will be attended by Margaret Olsen, Alison Matthews and Ed Arrich (a new member.) Stop by and say hello, they'll be glad to see you.

REMEMBER TICKETS ARE ONLY $10 FOR 12 TICKETS.

A fun filled free educational opportunity for some lucky WIN member. So far WIN has sent 11 ladies in the business to the Seminar. The drawing for the ANA Summer Seminar Award will be held at the Saturday 8am WIN meeting. See you there.

WIN thanks you for your support!

Patricia Davis

Tracking The Market With Pat

By Patricia Davis
Centennial Coin Galleries
Torrance, CA

1999

The only time I can safely remove my rosy-pink glasses is either when I am with my kids and grand kids or when I am looking at pretty coins. Even when wearing my rosy-pink glasses while sifting through daily information I find that at the end of the day what I have surmised as the bottom line does not agree with the positive spin from the financial or general media.

I think the whole tamale is coming apart and no matter how good Greenspan is he might only be able to postpone the inevitable; the global financial system is on the path to meltdown. The credit market is in a retraction and the money that is needed to grease the wheels is drying up. Because of the flight to liquid assets it is hard to find firms to take the credit risks for funding a borrower. This can be seen in the large interest rate spread between corporate bonds and U.S. treasuries. In the last few years many funds who invested in the yen carry trade, high-yield bonds (what we used to call junk bonds) and derivatives are now trying to unwind their positions by selling to the general public. The big boys need a strong financial market and economy to give the investing public a warm fuzzy feeling so they will feel comfortable to go for a riskier investment to earn higher returns. Many hedge funds have grown, in one known case, too big to fail. When long term capital Management realized that their highly leveraged portfolio was in a bankrupt condition, the Federal Reserve brokered a temporary bailout by having banks and brokerages infuse capital into the fund so they could slowly unwind their positions instead of dumping their positions onto the market and collapsing the system with a domino effect.

The Old 'Last Resort'

What the central banks will do as a last resort is print money. Printing money will only work when there are borrowers that can deploy the money and create a product and earn a profit over the cost of doing business. If the newly created money is funneled into investing in overpriced markets or used plainly for speculation then this will only inflate the bubble. This is the Catch 22 that the bankers are facing. The U.S. Fed is creating a 7% growth rate in money: However, with the plethora of emerging country currency devaluations, the global demand, at this time, is huge. Commodities are at multi-year lows which tells us that there is a shortage of available dollars. With fewer dollars available, lenders are seeking a higher interest rate for their funds which, in our domestic sphere, means that it will be harder to qualify for a loan to finance or refinance a home. This dollar liquidity squeeze will push up "real" interest rates and will drive down asset values.

Brazil

American neighbor, Brazil, is the latest victim that has fallen into the IMF's web. To obtain monetary help, Brazil has been given the ante: Reduce their oppressive budget outlays and raise taxes on the producers. The IMF may have their ivory-tower economists with computer generated charts and jet-set pizazz, but are they using common sense? Brazil is risking being the next basket case because Brazil needs to produce real wealth and this plan might kill the golden-goose producers by increasing their tax burden. There is a world-wide glut of products and produce and a dearth of buyers with cash, which is the definition of deflation. There is also a liquidity crunch where Brazilian producers have to pay extremely high interest costs at the time when they are trying to compete with the world to sell their product and produce. I know, Brazilian coffee comes from Brazil where this coffee bean is grown, but consumers have been known to switch products when money is tight and other products are more affordable. No nation has ever taxed themselves into prosperity.

Japan

Japan has unveiled their bailout program for the banking system. In my opinion, better late than never and I hope it is not too little to late. Even if Japan succeeds in bailing out the banks, the real problem is fiscal not monetary. Japan is experiencing weak growth of broad money which is a classic credit

crunch sign that signifies a dysfunctional banking system. Just pouring more money into the banking system will not fix a dysfunctional system, otherwise the U.S. would have a world class educational system. Japan needs supply side tax rate cuts to restore work, production and investment incentives, and this will boost sinking asset values on assets that underlies much of the asset values of banks. If they can do this, then the collateral that has decreased in value and threatens the banking system will increase before the banks have to bite the bullet. This will mitigate the losses that are projected to be in the trillions, while the entire banking structure is overhauled.

Merging of Monetary Units

Because of the on-going financial crisis around the world, Greenspan and the other G7 members are setting up a federal reserve-type system for the world. At first the G7 group will operate through the IMF but what this one-world banking group has as a goal, down the road, is open to speculation.

In Europe, the final touches are being put on the merging of their monetary units. The EMU will debut January. When this new unit becomes available for investors, there is in my opinion, a strong indication that many around the world will view this new monetary unit as more desirable than a single country currency, especially if the new EMU is partially backed by gold. The EMU would act as a "basket of currencies." If this occurs then the huge demand for dollars might collapse and rest rate on the federal debt will rise. If it costs the U.S. Treasury more money to fund the debt any pretense of a phantom budget surplus will quickly disappear. This also would be inflationary at a time of financial market problems. It would create a reverse mirror image of our present economy. The average U.S. family does not have enough liquid savings to handle this scenario without a good deal of pain. Also Japan holds more than 90% of their reserves in foreign exchange currencies, much in U.S. bonds. With Japan working through their own banking problem they might feel that the EMU would spread their risk and hedge their U.S. bond position.

The Security Exchange Commission is requiring that publicly traded companies include the Y2K status and exposure in their public reports. The money that companies will have to spend to try to become compliant will effect their bottom lines. For many, company earnings and profits will have a one-two punch with the loss of income from overseas earnings then comes the Y2K problem. Look for lower earnings, restructuring and layoffs. Will this be a factor that might effect the stock market? Duh!

Another problem that I think might have an effect on the general public is psychological. I believe the public will experience *angst* when they come to the realization that there indeed will be Y2K problems and they don't know what to expect. How many might over react and panic? How many will be frozen, like a deer in a car's headlights? How many will approach the problem pragmatically and systematically prepare for an unknown problem, much akin to dealing with the possibility of a natural disaster? Clear headed thinking and planning will mitigate many possible Y2K problems.

1999, A Watershed Year

1999 will, I feel, turn out to be a watershed year for the world. Prayer and good planning will go a long way. 1999 will have many challenges; the Y2K problem, the financial crisis, the introduction of the EMU, the rollover of the date system in the global positioning system for satellites and everything in my last article. The GPS system is the one which tells you where you are on earth. According to Caper Jones (Chief Scientist at Artemis Management System Inc.) starting next year, date and data corrections will dominate the software industry. The year 2000, the EMU and the GPS will cost businesses and countries big time money.

I have given you a lot of "dots." It is up to you to connect the dots according to your own humor. The millennium approach will bring out prophets and prophecies, radical thought groups and for many fear. It will be unsettling, interesting and maybe colorful. It might be a good time to remember an exhortation that echoes from our past "The only thing to fear is fear itself." Keep the faith!

God bless you and yours,

Pat

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A Travel Alternative

Gloria Peters

Taking a vacation this year? Normally *Winning Ways* sticks with the standard travel news and related items, but in looking through a recent O.C magazine there was an interesting article on a hobby which is becoming quite popular among socializing adults--cooking. Not the standard meat & potatoes type of food, but dishes with an emphasis on presentation and sharing your creation with a group of friends. It's a social hobby enjoyed by both men and women. Refurbished kitchens and many newly constructed homes are reflecting two person work stations and will probably continue to do so. It does have an appealing ring. So, creating special dishes and sharing with friends at social gatherings may be the way to go if you're looking for something different or even if you want to increase your skills in cooking this type of vacation might be for you. Check out these classes, or the local cooking schools in your area.

YOSEMITE CHEFS' HOLIDAYS

Yosemite will host its 15th annual Chefs' Holidays, where great chefs of the west will divulge their gourmet secrets from Jan. 10 through Feb. 4. Satisfy your craving for culinary knowledge and fine food through demonstrations, recipes, sampling and specially prepared banquets. Learn while surrounded by snow-capped peaks visible through the Ahwahnee Hotel's floor-to-ceiling windows. And then take a break and work off those calories with downhill or cross-country skiing, ice skating, snowshoeing or naturalist walks.

Prices for the Chefs' Holidays packages range from $598 to $1,420 for double occupancy at the Ahwahnee, including two-, three-or five-night packages.

Yosemite Chefs' Holidays, 5410 East Home Avenue, Fresno, CA 93727. 209-252-4848.

RAMEKINS SONOMA VALLEY CULINARY SCHOOL

Learn how to make homemade pasta, Thai food, chocolate truffles, holiday pies, veggie main courses, Hanukkah Dreydl cookies and more at Ramekins Sonoma Valley Culinary School. The new 12,000 square-foot school features two teaching kitchens. One is a fully equipped 36-seat culinary demonstration kitchen/theater with mirrors and television monitors. The other is a full restaurant kitchen used for hands-on classes. Receive complimentary refreshments, tasting samples or a full meal after class, and recipes. Ramekins is located three blocks from Sonoma's Historic Plaza and next door to The General's Daughter Restaurant which Gourmet magazine called "the finest restaurant in Sonoma."

Ramekins offers classes on basic cooking skills to ethnic cuisines to famous chefs' seasonal menus, starting at $35. Room rates: $150 to $275 include breakfast.

Ramekins, 450 West Spain Street, Sonoma, CA 95476. 707-933-0450.

TANTE MARIE'S COOKING SCHOOL

Established in 1979 on San Francisco's Telegraph Hill, Tante Marie's culinary courses cover basic French techniques, breads and pastries, desserts, and ethnic cuisines. Choose from a variety of classes and attend daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for a week, along with full-time students. Each morning students prepare a number of dishes before sitting down to a midday meal. In the afternoon, the chef discusses and demonstrates what you'll be whipping up the following day. Over the course of the week, you'll master 35 recipes involving a number of cuisines.

Tante Marie will set you up at a bed and breakfast or hotel within walking distance of the school. They'll also arrange your dinner reservations, tours of the wine country or take you to the farmer's market. Cost for one week: $650

Tante Marie's, 271 Francisco Street, San Francisco, CA 94133. 415-788-6699

Continued on page 15

Cynthia Mohon

From the Secretary's Desk

Since we reported on the Long Beach general meeting in the last issue of *Winning Ways*, this offers me an opportunity to write a small article to our WIN members. Serving on the Board for a numismatic organization can be a lot of work but it also offers rewards unavailable any other way. It helps you become a "force" in what is happening in the numismatic hobby and industry. You also begin to shape some of the services which educate, develop and direct the membership of the broader community of the field. In such a small field as ours, you can become recognized as a "person to be counted" rather quickly. In WIN's case, the board has helped in several critical areas of service: 1) Publicized the need to address the small numbers of female participants in the hobby; 2) offered recognition to both men and women who encourage female participation in numismatics; 3) Provided recognition awards for Exemplary Service and Literary achievement; 4) Assisted with the Penny Board distribution sponsored by PNG to bring new youngsters (male and female) into the hobby; 5) Provided knowledgeable speakers for 6 shows a year for enjoyable education; 6) Provided funds to the ANA library to restore deteriorating library research materials; and 7) Have sent 11 members of WIN (all female) to the ANA Summer Seminar over a 3 year campaign. The above activities have all come about due to the extraordinary efforts of a highly dedicated board and a superior membership.

In 1999 we have another nomination committee and names of the persons who wish to serve on the board will be gathered to present to the membership. I have presented a summary of the duties of the Secretary to encourage other members to consider that the office is a 'do-able' task and to enter your name as a candidate for the year 2OOO.

Secretary's tasks: Attends board meetings and general membership meetings; records all business transacted at board meetings and member meetings; keeps a permanent file of the minutes; mails the board meeting minutes to the board and sends a copy of the general meeting minutes to the editor for publishing quarterly; keeps membership records; receives membership applications; sends notices to membership about dues renewals; forwards dues monies to Treasurer; orders stationery and envelopes; conducts WIN correspondence as requested by the president; and supplies the newsletter editor with mailing labels of current members prior to publication (or shall furnish the Newsletter editor with a current membership list thirty days prior to printing date.)

Happy Holidays. See you at FUN!

Patti Jagger, W.I.N. President, was honored as 'Woman of the Year' by the Silver Dollar Roundtable at the Baltimore show in November.

Press Release

Internet Link Announced

Gloria Peters and Cindy Mohon business partners in P & M Rare Coins, announced they are now on the Internet under their domain name www.P-MRARECOINS.COM Business EMail:pnm@earthlink.net

P & M carries quality U.S. coins plus collectibles and has recently added U.S. large sized currency to their inventory.

Correction

In the October issue under the photo caption 'Send The Boys Back To Arkansas' David E. Schenkman name was mispelled. Dave is the editor of the *TAMS* Journal, a fine Banjo 'plucker,' and to those in the know "a real neat guy." Sorry Dave.
The Editor

Please send your change of address to:
Cindy Mohon, Secretary
14252 Culver, #490
Irvine, CA 92604

The Modern Minting Process--How U.S. Coins Are Made

By Kari Brower, W.I.N R-67, N.L.G.

This article is based on a course that I took at the 1998 A.N.A. Summer Seminar entitled "The Modern Minting Process-How Errors & Varieties Are Created." I feel that it is more important to write about what I learned in Colorado and not about what I did while I was there. This article will only deal with the modern minting process.

THE P-D-S SYSTEM:

The first thing that I learned from this course, which was taught by Bill Fivaz and J. T. Stanton (two terrific instructors), was the P-D-S- System. In this class P-D-S does not stand for the Philadelphia, Denver, or San Francisco mints. In the modern minting process, P-D-S stands for P-planchet making process, D-design & die making process, and S-striking process. I am going to discuss the design & die making process first because I believe it is really the first step in the minting process.

THE DESIGN & DIE MAKING PROCESS:

The first part of the design & die making process is the design concept. Once the sculptor/engraver has a design concept he or she makes a sketch of it. The sketch is then submitted to the "Secretary of the Treasury" in Washington,

Copies of Original sketches of the 1982 George Washington commemorative half dollar design submitted by Elizabeth Jones in December 1981, to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval. (sketches furnished by the U.S. Mint Headquarters; Washington, D.C.)

D.C. for approval. Once approval has been given, a plaster of paris model of the design is made by the sculptor/engravers. It is interesting to mention that Thomas D. Rogers, Sr. is currently the only sculptor/engraver on the Philadelphia mint staff who works in the negative (recessed, not raised design) on his plaster of paris models. After modifications (changes) have been made to the plaster of paris model a rubber mold or mask is made by pouring rubber over the plaster of paris design. After the rubber hardens, epoxy is casted (poured) into the rubber mold. once the epoxy hardens, it is sent to the die making area of the mint. The "Epoxy

Plaster of paris model of an eagle's head surrounded by thirteen stars. (Plaster of paris model is in the author's personal collection).

Model" is put onto a machine called a "Janvier Transfer Reduction Machine," (pronounced john-v-air). The "Janvier Machine" traces the design on the epoxy and transfers the reduced design to a piece of steel called a master hub. on the "Janvier Machine" there is a fulcrum that cuts the design into the master hub.

The master hub is the same diameter as the actual coin and the design on the master hub is in relief (raised) just exactly as it appears on a coin. the reduction process that I just discussed can take days to complete. After the master hub is completed, it is heated to extreme temperatures (called annealing) and then quenched (cooled) quickly in a vat of oil. this process of heating & cooling is called "tempering" and it is done to harden the steel even further. The master hub is then placed on a machine called a "Hydraulic Hubbing Press." On this machine, opposite of the master hub is a piece of die steel approx. four inches long. when the master hub and the die steel are in the press they come together slowly and gradually. After each impression (hubbing), the die steel is heated in order to soften it for the next squeeze or impression. Several hubbings must be done in order to give the design the right depth in the die steel. If the right depth was obtained in the first hubbing of the die, the die would likely have cracks or at best weaken the die due to stress. After the master die is completed, the master die produces working hubs, and working hubs produces working dies. The master die, the working hubs, and the working dies are all created in the "Hydraulic Hubbing Press," and the working hubs and working dies are produced by the same hubbing process as the master die.

Please remember that the master & working hubs are going to have positive (raised) images just like actual coins, and the master and working dies are going to have incused or

negative (mirrored images). Also there is no physical differences between master hubs and working hubs, or between master dies and working dies. The working dies are then installed in the coin presses, and the working dies are the ones that actually strike the coins.

THE PLANCHET MAKING PROCESS:

We will assume that the large coil of metal strip used to make coins have already been made. The coil of metal strip is fed into a machine called a "Blanking Press." The "Blanking Press" is like a large cookie cutter that punches out the round planchets. A planchet without a rim is called a blank or a planchet I, and a blank with a rim is called a planchet or planchet II. After blanks are created during the "Blanking Process" they are then sent by a conveyor belt to a furnace to be heated (this is to soften the blank so it can be struck later).

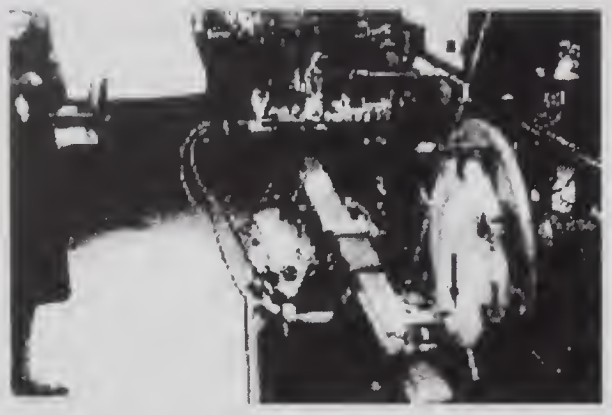
After the blanks are annealed they are then dropped into a water tank where they will cool for about 30-45 minutes. After this, the blanks are washed for about 20 minutes and then dried for about 30-45 minutes. After the blanks dry they are sent to the "Upsetting Mill" where they will receive their rims and become planchets. Incidentally, did you know that "Ball" the company that makes "Mason Jars" (used to preserve food) also makes coin planchets for the U.S Mint?

A blank (bottom), a blank after being annealed, an annealed blank with a rim (now a planchet), and a coin (top).

THE STRIKING PROCESS:

After the planchets go through the "Upsetting Mill" they are taken to the "Coining Presses" via overhead conveyors. The conveyors have small bins that places the planchets into a large hopper above the "Coining Presses.. From there, the planchets are fed by gravity through "Feeder Tubes" down into the "Coining Chamber," (a place in the "Coining Press" where the striking actually takes place). Once in the "Feeder Tubes," the planchets drop down to the "Feeder Fingers." The "Feeder Fingers" are metal slides that feeds and ejects planchets to and from the "Coining Chamber". The "Coining Chamber" consists primarily of a "Hammer" (upper die), an "Anvil" (lower die), "Feeder Fingers," and a "Collar" which is a metal ring that retains the metal during striking and prevents it from expanding beyond the coin's diameter. The "Collar" is also a die. The "Collar" also provides a reeded edge to coins that have a reeded edge.

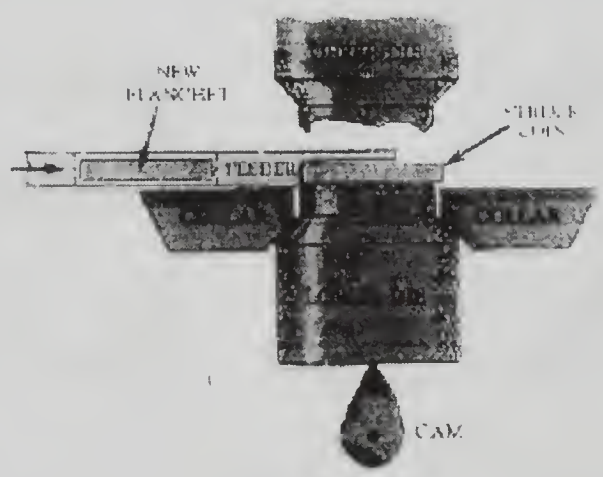
Once the planchet is in the striking chamber, the planchet



A Janvier transfer reducing machine with the tracing stylus on the epoxy shell and the cutting tip inscribing the same design into the master hub.

rests on the "Anvil Die" and placed within the "Collar" by the "Feeder Fingers." When the "Feeder Fingers" retract, the "Hammer Die" comes down and strikes the planchet. When the "Hammer Die" retracts, the "Anvil Die" (riding on a cam) rises, then the "Feeder Fingers" pushes the struck coin out of the chamber, and then the "Feeder Fingers" deposits another coin into the chamber starting the striking process over again.

The newly struck coins move forward on a conveyor until they drop into a "Catch Box." The coins are then spot checked by the press operator who uses a loupe or a magnifying glass. After the coins pass a spot inspection, they then pass through a series of sizing screens called "Riddlers" by the mint. The purpose of the "Riddlers" (which are three-tier screens), are to remove imperfect coins. Holes in the first tier are slightly bigger than the intended coins. Coins that are the proper size, or smaller, drop onto the second level, and the coins that are larger or misshapen, remain on the first tier where they are taken and dumped into a scrap bin. The second level has holes that are slightly smaller than the intended coins and anything that is smaller than the intended coin is dropped to the third tier and taken to a scrap bin. The coins that remain on the second level screen are presumed to be the correct size and are sent to the counting room. Depending upon the minting facility, "Riddlers" can be used only once or several times during the minting process. I believe that the "Philadelphia Mint" uses a "Riddler machine" after the "Upsetting Mill" and just before the coins are counted and bagged, and the "Denver Mint" uses a "Riddler Machine" just before the coins are counted and bagged. It is interesting to note that the "Philadelphia Mint, which uses at least two "Riddlers," produces more errors than the "Denver mint," which currently uses one "Riddler



A "Coining Chamber" showing just one of four action phases during the minting process

machine." However, one must consider the amount of coins that are produced by both minting facilities. When you realize that only approximately one percent of the billions of coins that are produced by both mints each year are errors, the Philadelphia and Denver mints have impressive and outstanding records in production and superior quality standards.

COUNTING AND BAGGING:

After the coins go through the riddling process, they are sent to the "Counting & Bagging Room" for the final minting procedure. the newly minted coins sometimes passes through two counting machines; this way they are double counted and checked again for proper size and shape. The counters are preset to stop at exactly the correct count for the coins currently being bagged. For those who are interested in knowing how many coins are in each mint bag, the count is 5,000 coins for cents, 2,000 for nickels, 10,000 for dimes, 4,000 for quarters, and 2,000 for half dollars. After the coins pass through the second counter, they fall into canvas bags which are sewn shut with hand held electric sewing machines.

The bags of coins are then stacked onto heavy-duty pallets and taken by forklift to vaults where they are inventoried and stored until they are needed by the "Federal Reserve Banks."

Sometimes large tote bins are used to store and ship cents in. The tote bins usually contain 1,500 pounds of cents (which is approximately 400,000 cents) within a heavy plastic liner.

According to its production schedule, the mint estimates that it takes approximately 3 hours from blanking to bagging for a coin to be produced.

This concludes my article on "The Modern Minting Process-How U.S. Coins Are Made". I wish to thank "Women In Numismatics" for giving me a A.N.A. Scholarship and allowing me the opportunity to learn and to pass on this knowledge to others, and I also wish to thank J.T. Stanton, Bill Fivaz, and James Wiles for their wonderful teaching methods.

To learn more about the above mentioned subject, apply for a "A.N.A. Summer Seminar Scholarship" through "Women In Numismatics", take take correspondence course written by James Wiles, Ph.D; or visit the Philadelphia or Denver mints.

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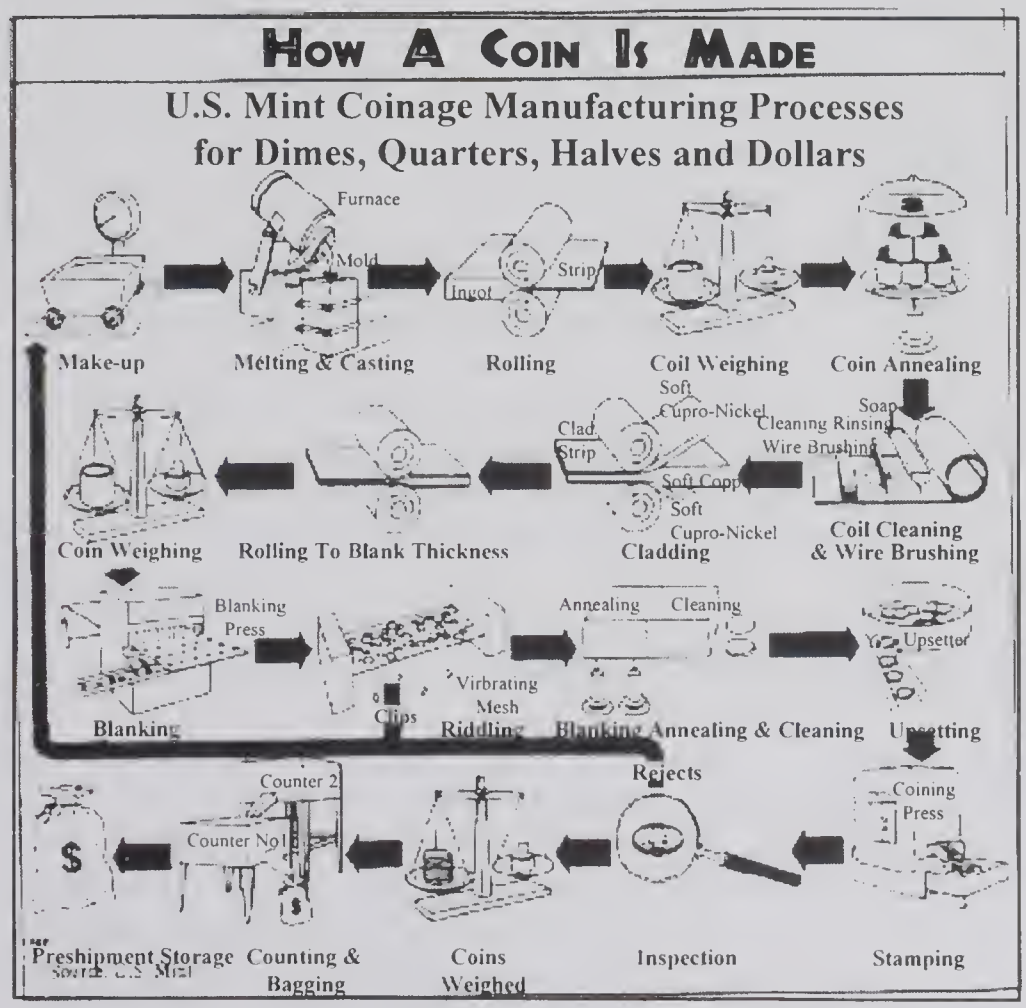
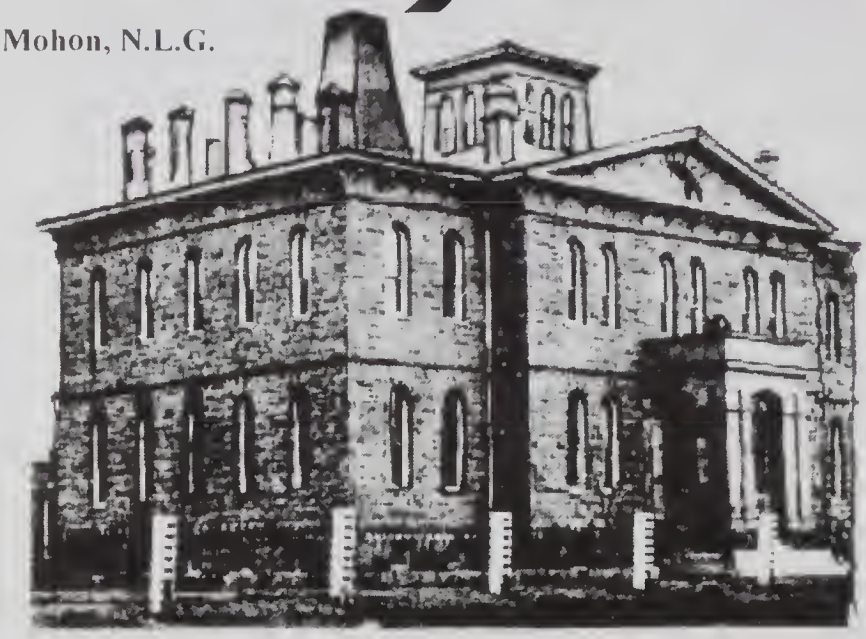


Cancelled die from a 1995 track & field olympic silver dollar. (property of the author).

VOLUME 8 NO.1 JANUARY, 1999

The Carson City Mint

By Cynthia L. Mohon, N.L.G.



The following tale is a dramatization of events as described in a detailed letter written on November 7, 1896 by Andrew Mason, superintendent of the United States assay office at New York. This letter was published in its entirety in the Report of the Director of the Mint for Fiscal Year June 1895 to June 1896.

The Scene:
U.S. Mint at Carson City

The Time:
Spring 1895

The Mystery:
Gold missing without explanation
Suspected Villains:
The new nitric-sulfuric process for separating gold and other precious metals from base ore and inexperienced mint employees; or
Unknown thieves; or
Unidentified Mint employees

The Players:
Andrew Mason--Superintendent of the U.S. Assay Office at New York
A.L. Gallagher--U.S. Secret Service
J. W. Adams--Superintendent of Carson City Mint as of June 1, 1894
E.B. Zabriskie--Melter and Refiner prior to June 1894
Hirsch Harris-- Melter and Refiner as of June 1894, replacing Zabriskie
John T. Jones--Assistant Melter and refiner for Zabriskie and Adams, 1891 to 1895
James Heney--Silver dissolver employed at Carson City mint for several years prior to June 30, 1893.

Hirsch Harris hurried toward the office of J. W. Adams, Superintendent of the Carson City Mint. Mr. Harris was worried, very worried. He had been selected as the new head of the Melter and Refiner Department at the Carson City Mint only six months earlier. He and the new Superintendent had begun work at the Mint in June 1894. Hirsch Harris had been employed to replace E.B. Zabriskie who had been in ill health for a lengthy period of time. Pausing at the door of the Superintendent's office, Mr. Harris reviewed his paperwork. It was going to be hard to explain the problem...well, not the problem. The problem was clear! The amount of gold being derived from the separating process was very short of expectations. A lot of gold was missing....1,514.277 ounces of standard gold! What was hard to explain was, "What had happened to the gold?" The accounts of the different departments of the mint were carefully kept. The bookkeeping reports from the departments were summarized and the final figures were balanced. The results were evaluated and signed off by the superintendent at the end of the fiscal year, June; or, at any time there was significant personnel change. In June there had been both the end of the fiscal year and significant personnel change. The accounts had been summarized and balanced. The accounts had been accepted by Mr. Harris and the new superintendent. Everything looked in order.

That had been six months ago. Mr. Harris had been working hard putting his department in order. He had been fortunate to have an experienced employee as an assistant. John Jones who had been with the department since 1891, had been filling in on most of Mr. Zabriskie's duties. He seemed to know what he was doing. He had been very helpful in assisting Mr.

Gold Drain

Mr. Mason, I believe

Harris in the implementation of the new nitric-sulfuric separating process. They had started the new process on December 5, 1894. Could that be the problem? Maybe the new process wasn't working as well as they had thought.....

Steeling himself to the questions he would be asked for which he had no answers, Mr. Harris knocked at Mr. Adams door.

The Search For The Missing Gold Begins

During the next month, Mr. Hirsch explored every possible avenue to find the missing gold. He had the "slum" cleaned out and the amount of gold in it exactly determined. The "slum" was a leaden tank which received all solutions washed from fine gold sponge and in which any gold that passed over in the washings by decantation would settle in the bottom. About 700 ounces of gold were found in the "slum" tank. He ordered that the residues and sweepings from a clean up of the department be done. Mr. Hirsch ran samples of accurately assayed unparted metal through the new nitric-sulfuric acid separation process; and found it to be working perfectly. He reviewed the assaying procedures with the head of that department. All in good working order. The remaining unparted bullion melts (deposits, etc) were reweighed, and the exact amount of gold in them determined. By summarizing the total percentages of assayed unparted gold and comparing the recent melt records, Mr. Harris had determined that there appeared to be a total deficit of about 3,000 ounces standard gold. He reported this formally to J. W. Adams on February 13, 1895. Well aware of the unresolved problem, Mr. Adams had contacted the Secret Service early February for their assistance in the investigation. With the losses continued, he now contacted the U.S. Assay Office who sent their best man as the primary investigator.

This was a job which required a competent assayer and accountant to sniff out the cause of these shortages. The U.S. Assay Office in New York sent Mr. Andrew Mason. Mr. Mason was the well respected Superintendent and a man of acumen and experience.

Mr. Mason arrived in Carson City to begin his inquiries. He interviewed all pertinent employees, inspected the premises--including the chimneys and roofs of the building. He reviewed the assay records and the procedures used in assay.He reviewed the nitric-sulfuric separation procedures.

After Mr. Mason conferred with Secret Service Agent A. L. Gallagher, certain employees employed at the mint, particularly those in the separating room, were put under surveillance. There were no immediate results.

In evaluating the possible sources of the shortage, there were only certain reasonable possibilities. 1) The gold content of the bullion shipments might not have contained all the gold charged in the account; or the recorded assays for the bullion were incorrect; 2) The excess gold might have been poorly separated in the new process and drained: or 3) quantities of the unparted bullion or the gold shot product were stolen.

Mr. Mason supervised the re-assaying of a number of melts including one labeled *"silver purchase No. 164"* received November 7, 1892 weighing 2,133.30 ounces and containing 482.5 thousandths gold and 500 thousandths silver. On re-assay it was found to have 19.5 thousandths gold and 946 thousandths silver-- a deficiency in gold of $20,417.93 (1,097.64 ounces standard)! By examining the records of the melt deliveries as presented to the new superintendent in June 1894, it became clear that part of the gold from *"Silver Purchase No. 164"* had been used to make up or cover up a previously unknown deficiency just in time to make the melter and refiner's settlement a satisfactory one.

Only the melter and refiner could have had the access and authorities to have used other melts to bring the accounts to balance. Only the melter and refiner could have pulled a melt batch up on an unrecorded separation schedule, removed a percentage of the gold and returned the melt to the pending lots of unparted bullion.

Until Mr. Harris was assigned in June 1894 the daily responsibility of the position resided with Mr. John T. Jones as assistant melter and refiner who had worked in this function for four years. It was immediately clear that the only person who had control of which batches would be separated, when they would be scheduled and the bookkeeping of the results was Mr. Jones. It was evident from these records that Mr. Jones had covered stealing on his own account by other spurious melts, and at the last moment, had extracted gold from un-recorded melts to cover up the missing gold in an attempt to prevent an investigation. It was also clear that he had hoped that the new separating process might be the cover by which he could explain the gold loss in some mechanical fashion, covering his thievery.

Mr. Gallagher's surveillance and investigations also brought some new information to light. It was discovered that James H. Heney (who had been employed as a silver dissolver for several years in the separating room of the Carson City Mint) had brought gold worth over $20,000 to Reno Nevada Reduction Works for melting and assaying in August, 1893. Heney had been released from employment 6/30/1893. It was unclear what connection there was between Mr. Heney and Mr. Jones except that they both had worked in the melting and refining section. Gold had disappeared during the time frames that both had worked in the department. Mr. Heney had been linked to gold which could only have come from the mint. Mr. Jones was the only person who could have arranged the melt schedules and bookkeeping for that department.

The Trials Begin

There seemed sufficient information to bring a true bill of action to the Grand Jury. These were granted and the U.S. District Attorney issued warrants of arrest. Mr. Heney fled jurisdiction. The Secret Service staff went in hot pursuit. After a lengthy chase Mr. Heney was apprehended.

The alleged thieves were tried separately. Mr. Heney's trial came up first. The defense attorney proposed that the original genuine silver purchase *melt No. 164* had been delivered and receipted in June 1894. Since the accounts at that time had reflected no shortage, no gold had been stolen from the mint by anyone previous to June 1894. Therefore any gold Mr. Heney had taken to the Reno Reduction Works came from other than the Mint. The defense attorney also alleged that Mr. Hirsh Harris had made spurious melt(s) in February inferring theft by Mr. Harris. He also alleged that the shortage existing in February 1895 came from losses in the separating room due to lack of experience of new employees with the separating process. Mr. Heney's attorney called an expert witness from San Francisco who testified that the missing gold might have been improperly dissolved due to the use of impure acids. The expert claimed that large amounts of gold had been present in the sulfate of copper solution which had been delivered to the purchaser of those by-product liquids. He also stated that a large quantity of gold had been run into the sewer during the operation of the nitric-sulfuric process. He testified that sample from various parts of the sewer had been sent to the same expert for assay and he reported them to be rich in gold. The purchaser of the copper sulfate by-product fluids testified that the liquid from the mint had produced larger amounts of gold per ton from the ores processed. This logic was the source of the statement that the copper sulfate solution from the mint was rich in gold!

The prosecutor countered with evidence that the consolidation record kept in the melter and refiner's department had been tampered with and had a number of pages carefully removed. These pages had probably been removed to conceal evidence of the use of the gold extracted from the original melt of *silver purchase No. 164* in the separating room; and very likely concealed evidence of other spurious melts which had subsequently been transferred on the books as "unparted" in June 1894 at the balancing of the books. The previously raided melts were delivered as unparted and were re-separated in the new nitric-sulfuric process therefore delivering much lower amount of gold in the second separating process. It was also indicated that there had been an unexplained deficit in June 1893 of 2,900 ounces standard gold and the account was not balanced as it had been in previous years.

Faced with the conflicting testimony, the jury failed to come to an agreement, and a new trial was ordered for December 2, 1895.

'Old' Villain Introduced & Banished

At the second trial the prosecution countered the argument about the separating process being the villain by presenting the evidence that, in the interim between trials, another lot of bullion was parted using the same nitric and sulfuric acid sources in precisely the same way with the same employees. The results were the exact amount of gold was rendered which had been calculated prior to the separation process; and not a trace of gold was found in any of the residual liquids used in the process. Also the evidence from the books in connection with the *melt No 164* was presented; as well as the disposal of the gold at the Reno Reduction Works. And a spectacular new piece of information was provided for the jury: A witness had been located who had been hired (along with the witness's son) to drive Mr. Heney to Reno from Carson City, stopping on the outskirts of the city, to pick up two bags of shot (fine gold) from a place of concealment. This witness had been paid $400 to send his son to Canada and $400 more to hide out himself to avoid the service of a subpoena on the previous trial. Also the mass of gold received by the Reno Reduction Works was identified as powdered or sponge fine gold. They had been unfamiliar with how it looked until given

gold. They had been unfamiliar with how it looked until given the opportunity to see the gold product at the Mint before the trial.

The jury found Mr. Heney guilty and he was sentenced to imprisonment for 8 years and a fine of $5,000.

The trial for Mr. Jones was finally called to order on March 2, 1896. The evidence which had been utilized in Mr. Heney's trial related to the gold processing was presented; and it was also proved beyond doubt that there had been other spurious melts used in the settlement of June 1894 in place of genuine ones. The spurious melts had gold taken out in the separating room and either stolen or used to replace other gold that had been embezzled by Mr. Jones. It was shown that Mr. Jones had constant and full control of the bullion while in the vault attached to the office of the melter and refiner.

Despite this strong evidence the jury failed to reach a verdict and was discharged on March 19, 1896. A new trial was set for April 20, 1896.

Mr. Mason went to work seeking the irrefutable proof that would convince the new jury. He started working with the bullion accounts starting with the year ending June, 1891 which was the year Mr. Jones became assistant melter and refiner. Mr. Mason traced the individual history of every subsequent bullion melt. He found that two melts Nos. 523 and 524 had been separated on April 27 and 28, respectively but had been included as unparted in the settlement of June 1891. After having been re-delivered to the melter and refiner at the close of the settlement, they were recorded as having been separated again in July 1891. Also in the year ending June 1892 two melts Nos. 437 and 462 were received as deposits in April, were sent to the separating room in May and were delivered to the superintendent at the June 1892 settlement as unparted bullion. With melt nos 437 and 462 the numbers recorded in the consolidation record were roughly erased and the numbers EX. 37 and EX 67 written over them. This was obviously done for concealment because no such numbers appeared on the assayer's records. These two melts, like the ones of 1891, were sent a second time to be separated in July, 1892.

Mr. Mason continued to examine the records of the bullion vaults and determined that, two deposits (No. 47 and No 76) were received on January 5 and February 5 and were sent to the separating room on February 3 and March 13. Nonetheless they were noted as unparted in the settlement of June 1894 which was sent to the new superintendent. Once again the numbers 47 and 76 had been roughly erased and the new numbers Ex.04 and Ex. 07 were written over them presumably for concealment of the identity of the melt batches. These two melts were sent in December 1894 and January 1895 by the new melter and refiner, Mr. Harris, to be separated by the new nitric-sulfuric process. He, of course, was unaware that they had been at raided in the past of a percentage of their assayed gold content. When the separation was completed, these two melts were over 1,000 ounces short of the amount of gold their original assays predicted they would yield.

Silver Purchase No. 164
Key Evidence

The last two melts discovered in 1894 with the now infamous *Silver purchase No. 164* of 1893 covered the abstraction of 2,100 ounces of standard gold--more than 1/2 the shortage of 4,060.799 ounces standard. Mr. Mason estimated that, all factors considered, the actual amount stolen was probably about $ 100,000, utilizing a sort of embezzler's Ponzi scheme.

All the original entries of the melts and the new numbers entered over the imperfectly erased items were in the handwriting of Mr. Jones.

With the new evidence added to that presented in the first trial, the second jury was in conference only for a few minutes on May 2, 1896 before delivering a guilty verdict. On May 4, 1896 Mr. Jones was sentenced to eight years imprisonment and a $5,000 fine.

Mr. Mason had detected and proved that Mr. Heney, silver dissolver, and Mr. Jones, assistant melter and refiner, had stolen the gold intrusted to their care and had tried to cast guilt on others.

It is to be noted that due to the investigation and trials, the Carson City refinery was not operated during the year of 1896. The business of this mint was limited to the receipt of gold deposits only.

* *

The Carson City mint was established in 1870 and, after several minting interruptions through the years for various reasons, ceased to mint coins in 1893. It was, however, open for government business as a refinery for bullion, most of the time.....

Reference: *Twenty-Fourth Annual Report Of The Director Of The Mint to The Secretary Of The Treasury For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1896*

Editor Note: The average skilled worker earned $2.15-$3.46 a day for a 50 hour work week in 1896. The $90,000 not recovered, or paid in fines/ expenses incurred by the thieves, would leave one to believe that the criminals 'retirement plan' paid off for them big time in the end. It would have taken one worker working full time approximately 88 years to have earned the sum that they stole. With neither Jones or Harris being flashy spenders you've got to wonder what happened to the money after the prison terms were served.

Travel Alternatives...from page 6

INNspired COOKS' CLASSES

Make elegant hors d'oeuvres, spectacular salads and sides, glazés, stews and more in the elegant, peaceful setting of historic Calistoga. Owner and operator, Lana Richardson, a graduate of the California Culinary Academy, also runs Signature Food Design catering. Class size is limited, and the group makes excursions to specialty markets, farmers markets and wine makers. You'll also have free time to explore and recharge at Calistoga Hot Springs.

Stay on the property at the Aurora Park Bed Breakfast or the Casablanca B & B. Rates: $95 to $150 per night.

Class cost ranges from three-hour classes at $50 to a five-day session for $690.

INNspired Cooks' Classes, 1316 S. Oak, Calistoga, CA 94515. Toll free at 877-YOU-COOK

SANTA FE SCHOOL COOKING

Founded in 1989 and run by a mother-daughter team, this school teaches students how to make regional food. You'll learn alongside people who have traveled here from around the globe. Fifteen regularly scheduled classes cover traditional New Mexican dishes, cuisines of Mexico, Southwest vegetarian and Southwestern breakfasts. Visit with farmers and manufacturers of New Mexican foods. It's not for professional chefs; rather it's for anyone who wants to learn about the foods of the area and culinary secrets. Classes last an average of 2 1/2 hours, include recipes, instruction and a meal, and begin at $35.

It's suggested that you stay at the historic Inn on the Alameda, a short walk from the school. Rates are $135 a night. Call 800-289-2122 for information and reservations.

Santa Fe School of Cooking, 116 West San Francisco Street, Santa Fe, NM 87501. 505-983-4511

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For the ultimate cooking getaway, consider Tuscany You'll learn to prepare authentic Tuscan dishes at a cooking school owned and run by a native Tuscan, Fabrizio Ferruzzi, and his American-born wife, Cathy. They'll take you to farmer's markets, ancient wine cellars and restaurants. Visit the charming towns in Chianti and stay in one of Tuscany's famous castles .

A six-day, fully escorted tour is $3,450 per person, including all meals, lodging and tour transportation. (Airfare not included.)

La Nostra Toscana, U.S. office: c/o Mary Frances Sheffield, 3045 West Ardmore, Chicago, IL 60659 or visit their website at www. tuscan tours.com. 773-275-6903

COLLEGE OF FOOD-SAN DIEGO

Opened in February 1998, the College of Food San Diego is the only professional culinary institution of its kind in the San Diego area. The school attracts people ages 16 to 64 who want to work in the food industry or who simply want to be better cooks.

The school's Kitchen Skills class teaches how to recognize and distinguish flavors and how to make sauces. In Baking Skills, you will master baking breads, pastries and cakes, as well as cake decorating.

Classes take place during the week and start at $581 for 32 hours. The Certificate Program (352 hours) runs just under $5,000. The college is located near San Diego's hotel circle.

College of Food San Diego, 8024 La Mesa, San Diego 92182. Call 877-229-2433.

The above excerpts are from 'Cooking Away' an article by Barbara DeMarco Barrett, a free-lance writer from Corona del Mar, CA for *Orange County Women* .

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TRAVEL TIPS

Travel Bits and Pieces

Orange County Register November, 1998

Want To Circle The World?

The Orient Express has unveiled its annual 23-day Grand World Tour, which will include journeys on Orient-Express trains in Europe and Asia, as well as rooms in five-star hotels and first class transport. The price is only $64,000. Call (800) 524-2420 if you can't think of anything else to do with your loose change.

Internet Cheats Ruin Your Vacation Plans?

Using the Internet has become one of the fastest-growing segments of the travel industry. But with the rapid expansion of options for booking on-line has come a corresponding growth in Internet fraud.

The U.S. Tour Operators Association has issued a tip sheet on how to avoid being taken by unscrupulous travel providers.

For a free copy of The Smart Traveler's Kit, call (800) 468-7862 or E-mail USTOA @ aol.com

Washington D.C. Winter Festivities Planned

The nation's capital is celebrating its third annual Winterfest through Feb. 28. The festival allows visitors to experience the arts and entertainment in Washington, D.C., at discounted rates.

More than 60 hotels are participating in the program, which features rates up to 50 percent off regular prices.

At check in, guests receive a WinterARTS Passport with 45 offerings, including discounts for Smithsonian museum shops and theater.

For a calendar of events and a list of participating hotels, call (800) 422-8644.

Ski Area Gone To The Dogs

The Arapahoe Basin ski area near Dillon CO, is known for its laid-back, jeans and grunge informality in a sport in which jackets can cost as much as a house payment.

Now it seems to be going to the dogs. Too many skiers are bringing their pooches and letting them run loose, officials say.

Noting a rise in the number of dog bites, with packs of pups marauding around picnickers and generally creating nuisances, chief operating officer has asked the Summit county commissioners to require all dogs be on leashes.

"It's a skier-and dog-safety issue, Gentling says. "When we get dogs running around skiers in the mazes and around lift equipment, it creates a real hazard."

Last spring, animal-control officers were called to Arpahoe Basin at least a dozen times, as dogs and people and hamburger grills mixed in the area known as "The Beach."

"There's just this melee of dogs" says Nancy Ring, director of county animal control.

"When you put a dog on a leash and have it attached toa person, there's more accountability."

Ed. Note: Sounds like an entrepreneurs business dream...

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THE BIBLIOPHILE

By Ken Bressett

American Numismatics Before the Civil War 1760-1860.
By Q. David Bowers.

Dave Bowers has done it again. He has just published another great numismatic book on a subject that few of us would ever think to explore. This time he takes us on a journey back to the beginning of coin collecting in this country. At a time when there was very little interest in numismatics by the general public, but keen competition among those few devoted collectors who appreciated the opportunity they had to be in on the qenesis of everything numismatic.

Ken Bressett

I am not sure how this book got started. I recall talking to Dave about Augustus B. Sage and the many medals he produced in the early days of collecting in this country, and I know that Dave said that he wanted to write a book about them. I supposed it would be a nice little 64-page treatise covering all of the known designs and varieties. Nothing could have been further from the final product. In true Bowers' style this is a giant book that explores all of the intricacies of the man, the times, and everything else related to American Numismatics before the Civil War.

You will have to read this fascinating book to learn exactly who Augustus B. Sage was, and how he played a pivotal role in fathering the hobby we now enjoy. The story is far to complex to capsulize here, but it can be said that he was one of the leading numismatists of his day, and responsible for an enormous legacy to the hobby. Yet, despite his historical importance, he has been almost completely ignored in literature, and might have remained so were it not for the research and writing of Q. David Bowers. Thankfully, "Gus" Sage has now been restored to his rightful place of honor, and will forever be remembered as a numismatic hero.

This book is meticulously researched. It traces the early history of collecting in America through a fast moving story that tells tales of the halcyon days when collectors did not know if an 1823 cent, Pine Tree shilling or 1802 half dime were scarce, rare, or even in existence. It was a time when tokens, medals, coins and even books were all quite unknown to the average collector. A time when each individual had to make their own way through organizing and assessing their holdings, scarcely knowing which might be rare or common.

Into that world came Augustus B. Sage. Although still only a teenager he was the first American to write a continuing numismatic column in a periodical publication. Later he was to publish his own fixed-price list, catalog several coin auctions, and produce over two dozen varieties of tokens and medals. With the help of others, he founded the American Numismatic Society in his family home in New York City, and issued the first medal for the Civil War. All before he was 19 years old.

As interesting as "Gus" Sage might have been, this book is not devoted entirely to him or his accomplishments.

As usual Bowers travels down many paths to explore the background of the times, and other characters who played important parts in the numismatic scene of the 1850s. People like Joseph J. Mickley, Charles I. Bushnell and William Leggett Bramhall, as well as John Allan, who might have been America's first coin dealer.

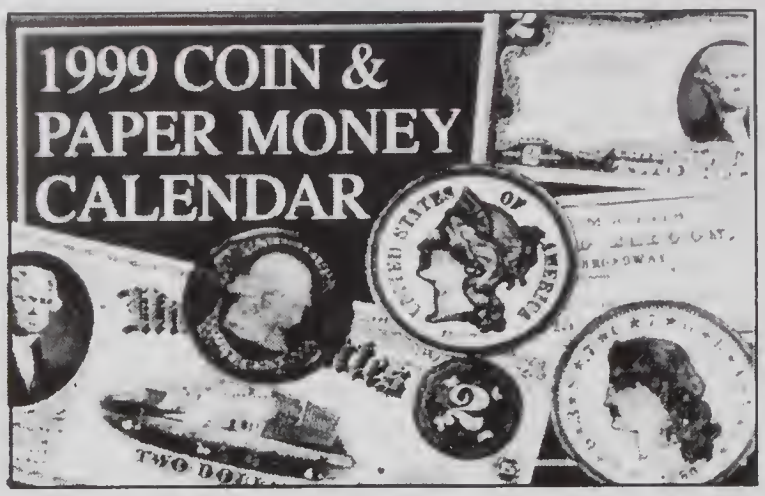
In this book you will get to "meet" and to know all of those players, as well as other dealers and collectors who you may have heard about over the years. Chess player Paul Morphy, J. Ledyard Hodge, and William E. Dubois of the Philadelphia Mint are but a few of the many who helped form the hobby into what we enjoy today. The hundreds of illustrations take you through this incredible journey in time, and make you feel a part of the evolution. It is a book that you will go back to again and again and learn more about the era each time you pick it up. It is a book that will make you ask, "why didn't someone tell us about this before?" It is Bowers at his best.

American Numismatics Before The Civil War 1760-1860 is profusely illustrated, printed on high quality paper and features a sturdy full-color hard cover. Its 432 pages are 8\2 x 11 inches and well laid-out to make it convenient to find whatever you are looking for among its many chapters.

You can order this book through Bowers and Merena Galleries, P.O. Box 1224, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire 03894. The retail price is $89.95 plus $5 for shipping.

Press Release

Krause Offers Two New Calendars for 1999



1999 Krause Publications Coin & Paper Money Calendar features unusual numismatic items from the 18th through 20th century. Each month coins and/or notes are presented in large size and full color, highlighting their special design and featuring historical data about and relating to the items depicted. From Civil War postage envelopes and encased stamps to $2.5O, $3, and $4 gold coins to fractional currency to military payment certificates, a wide variety of unusual items are detailed.

Along with mention of important holidays, special occasions, and presidents' birthdays, dates of importance to numismatic followers are provided, such as that listed for Aug. 29 -- the day in 1862 that the Bureau of Engraving & Printing was founded.

The calendar unfolds to 12" x 16-5/8" and is printed on high-quality paper. Calendar is offered as a free premium with any new or renewed subscription to one of the Krause numismatic publications. Check with publisher. Without a subscription, the 1999 Krause Publications Coin & Paper Money Calendar can be purchased for $8.95 plus $2 shipping. Wisconsin residents, please add 5.5-percent sales tax. Write Coin Calendar, Krause Publications, 70O E. State St., Iola, WI 54990-OOO1. Credit card customers can order toll free: (8OO) 258-O929.

1999 Stamp Collector calendar features rarities from the National Postal Museum Rarities from the Smithsonian's National Postal Museum collection. Pictured in full-color photos each month are items from the collection, including a variety of rare envelopes, stamps, postal hardware, and images from the museum's interactive displays. January features a cover carried by Amelia Earhart on her flight from Honolulu, Hawaii, to Oakland, Calif., Jan. 11-12, 1935; February depicts a variety of valuable and well-known inverts; April contains a potpourri of historical hardware, including the mailbox that was installed in a Regulus I missile to inaugurate the first official missile mail; and August features a rare "garbage card" from a misprinted 1902 postcard in honor of the recently deceased President William McKinley. The cover features a 19th century stagecoach from the National Postal Museum's "Moving the Mail" exhibit and three stamps that relate to the exhibit and museum: 1982 and 1993 stagecoach stamps and a stamp depicting the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

Along with notes of holidays and other special occasions, noteworthy dates to philatelic followers are provided monthly, such as July 1 -- the date in 1847 that the first U.S. postage stamps were issued. The calendar unfolds to 12-1/8" x 16-5/&" and is printed on high-quality paper. The 1999 Stamp Collector calendar is offered as a free premium with any new or renewed subscription to Stamp Collecor. Without a subscription, the 1999 Stamp Collector calendar can be purchased for $8.95 plus $2 shipping. See coin calender for ordering information.

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Numis Mania

Answers from page 22

1. The 3 cent silver Trime
2. Massachusetts
3. Round and octagonal
4. Five
5. 1802
6. Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger

WIN Members-December, 1998

Last Name	First Name	Business
Adkins,	Gary-	MGS & NSI, Inc
Andersen,	Stephanie-	Country Coins
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Anderson,	Afton	
Anderson,	Grace-	World Coins
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Aron,	Antoinette-	Michael Aron Rare Colns
Baber,	Al	
Baber,	Dorothy	
Bearden,	Sandra	
Best,	Jim	
Best,	Carrie	
Beymer,	Sondra-	Jack H. Beymer Coins & Stamps
Bishop,	Brenda-	ANA
Blackburn,	Peggy	
Bourke,	Virginia	
Bourne,	Remy-	Numismatic Literature
Bourne,	Kimberly	
Bourne,	Kristin	
Bressett,	Ken	
Brettell,	Ruth Ann-	Ana
Brower,	Kari	
Campbell,	Robert-	All About Colns
Capen,	Michael F.	
Carmody,	Helen L.	
Caspar,	Beth-	Pobjoy Mint Ltd
Cederlind,	Tom	
Charters,	Donald	
Clain-Stefanelli	Elvira E.-	National Museum-American History
Clay,	Rebecca	
Darling,	Teresa-	West Coast Expo
Daugherty,	Mary-	Robert Rhue Numismatics
Davis,	Patricia-	Centennial Coin Galleries
Dickason,	Tami-	London Coin Galleries Of Newport
Dominick,	Gloria-	Westwood Rare Coins
Dunfield,	Robert	
Dunfield,	Christine	
Ellenbogen,	Ray	
Estes,	Debbi	
Faraone,	Mike	
Fitts,	Prue Morgan	
Frankenhoff,	Kimberly-	Krause Publications
Fultz,	Tamara	
Gammill,	Martha-	Gammill Numismatics
Garrett,	Mary Lynn -	Mid-America Rare Coin Gallery
Graham,	Carolyn-	Mnt. High Coins & Collectibles Inc.
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Grellman,	Cindy-	J. R. Grellman
Gulde,	John-	Arizona Coin Expo
Gulde,	Sandy-	Arizona Coin Expo
Gustafson,	Ronald R.	
Hallenbeck,	Tom-	Ken Hallenbeck Coin Gallery Inc.
Halperin,	Jim-	Heritage Rare Coin Galleries
Hendrickson,	David-	Silvertowne
Henry,	Gene-	Gene L. Henry, Inc.
Highfill,	Marlene-	Oklahoma Coin Exchange
Highfill,	Chelsea-	Oklahoma Coin Exchange
Imperato,	Christopher-	New World Rarities Ltd.
Jagger,	Patti	
Johnson,	Dorothy-	Indian Cents Of Distinction
Jones,	Elizabeth-	Engraver & Sculptor
Kagin,	Judith-	X-tremely Fine Ltd.
Kagin,	A.M.-	Kagin's Inc.
Karp,	Jules-	Jules Karp Coins & Bullion
Kiick,	Kim-	American Numismatic Association
Kopenhaver,	Glenda	
Kuntz,	Joyce	
Lenker,	Kay Edgerton	
Lewis,	Gary	
Lighterman,	Mark	
Lighterman,	Myrna-	HMMM Corp.
Lissor,	Lorelei-	International Coins & Currency
Lopresto,	Sam	
Marchese,	Janice-	James & Sons Ltd
Matthews,	Alison-	Westminster Coin & Jewelry Ltd
McLaughin,	Bob-	Maximum Security Corp.
Merena,	Patricia-	Bowers & Merena Galleries Inc
Meyers,	Glenn	
Miller-Lunsford,	Joan-	Millers Mint
Mohon,	Cynthia -	P & M Rare Coins
Murray,	Col. Bill	
Neumann,	Andrea-	Long Beach Expos
Nulty,	Susan-	American Numismatic Association
Olsen,	Margaret-	Westminster Coin & Jewelry Ltd
Patrick,	Jesse-	The Patrick Mint
Peters,	Gloria-	P & M Rare Coins
Peterson,	Karen-	Pasco Coins

Continued....page 21

WIN Members-December, 1998

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Pike, Gayle- Coin Castle Rare Coins & Jewelry		
Piret, Diane- ITCA		
Procell, Susan- American Numismatic Association		
Rapsus, Ginger		
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Rosenblum, Rita- Coins & Currency Of The World		
Rossman, Will- Heritage Rare Coins		
Rossman, Terri- Heritage Rare Coins		
Ruby, Greg		
Sauvain, Mary- MGS & NSI		
Scherer Jr, Gerald R- Silvertowne		
Schwann, Judy		
Sisneros, Barbara- Willoughby Rare Coins		
Smith, Patty- Cruise Ship Chips		
Stanton, J.T.- Stanton Printing & Publishing		
Stone, Dail- The Vault Gold & Silver		
Sundman, David- Littleton Coin Company		
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Swiatek, Anthony- Anthony Swiatek, Inc.		
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Wartenburg, Ute- American Numismatic Society		
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Webb, Val- Val Webb Numismatics		
White, Harlan		
Whitnah, Paul- M & M Travel Service Inc.		
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Wilkerson, Judith- B & J Coins		
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Wilson, Nancy		
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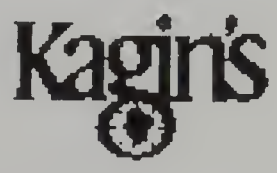

Judith L. Kagin
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Numis Mania

Questions

1. Which 1863-1872 regular issue coin is considered rarer in uncirculated grade than the Proof grade?
2. Which Colony on May 1, 1775 was probably the first to issue unauthorized paper money to meet its debts?
3. What are the shapes of the two $50 Panama Pacific commemorative gold coins?
4. How many Variety groups are in the Liberty Seated Type quarter 1839-1891?
5. What is the rarest specimen by date of the half-dimes according to Harold P. Newlin, author of an 1883 monograph on the subject?
6. Whose one-cent token dated 1837 features an eagle killing a snake--obverse:

Answers on page 19

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